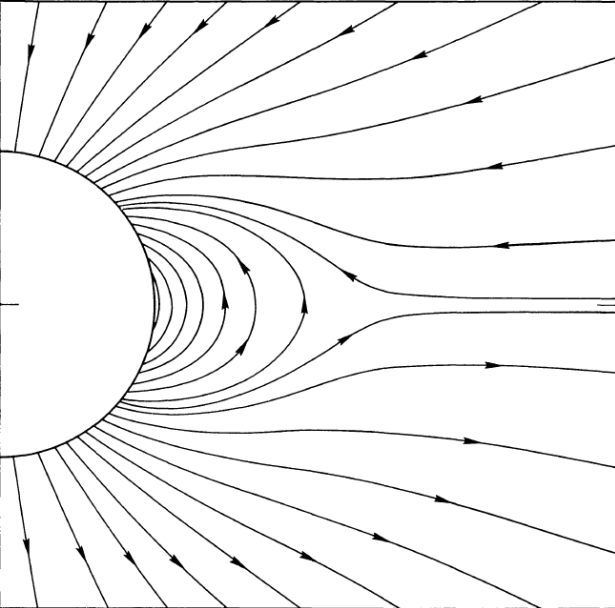
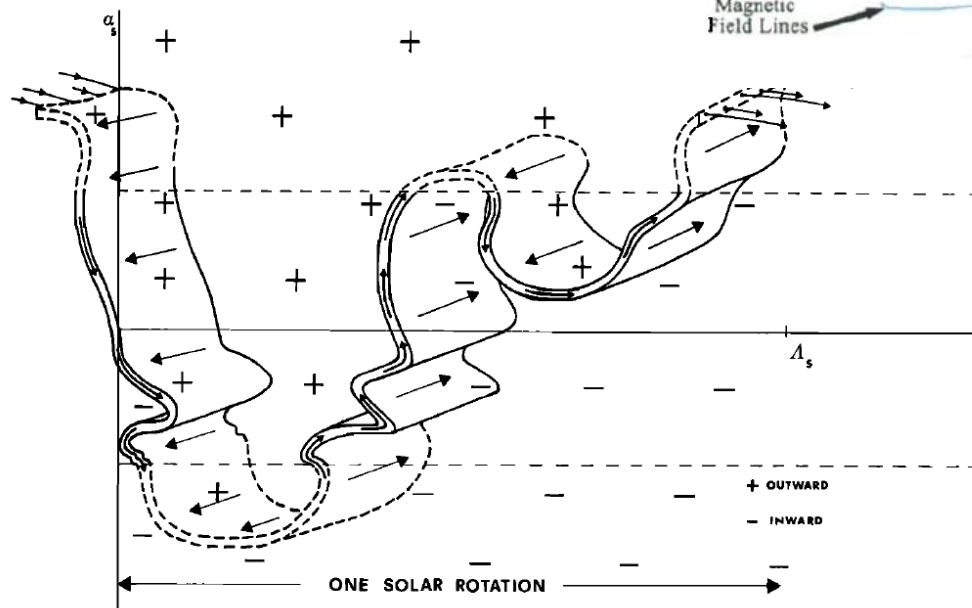


Magnetic clouds and Heliospheric Current Sheet

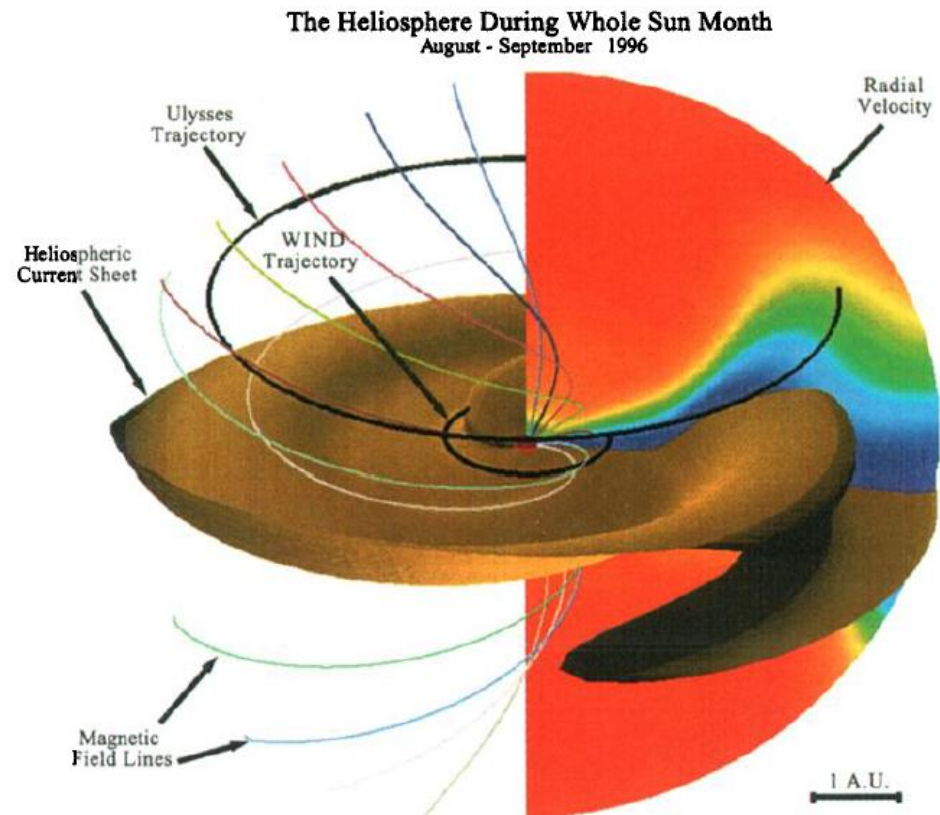
JJ. Blanco, M.A. Hidalgo, J. Rodriguez-
Pacheco and J. Medina



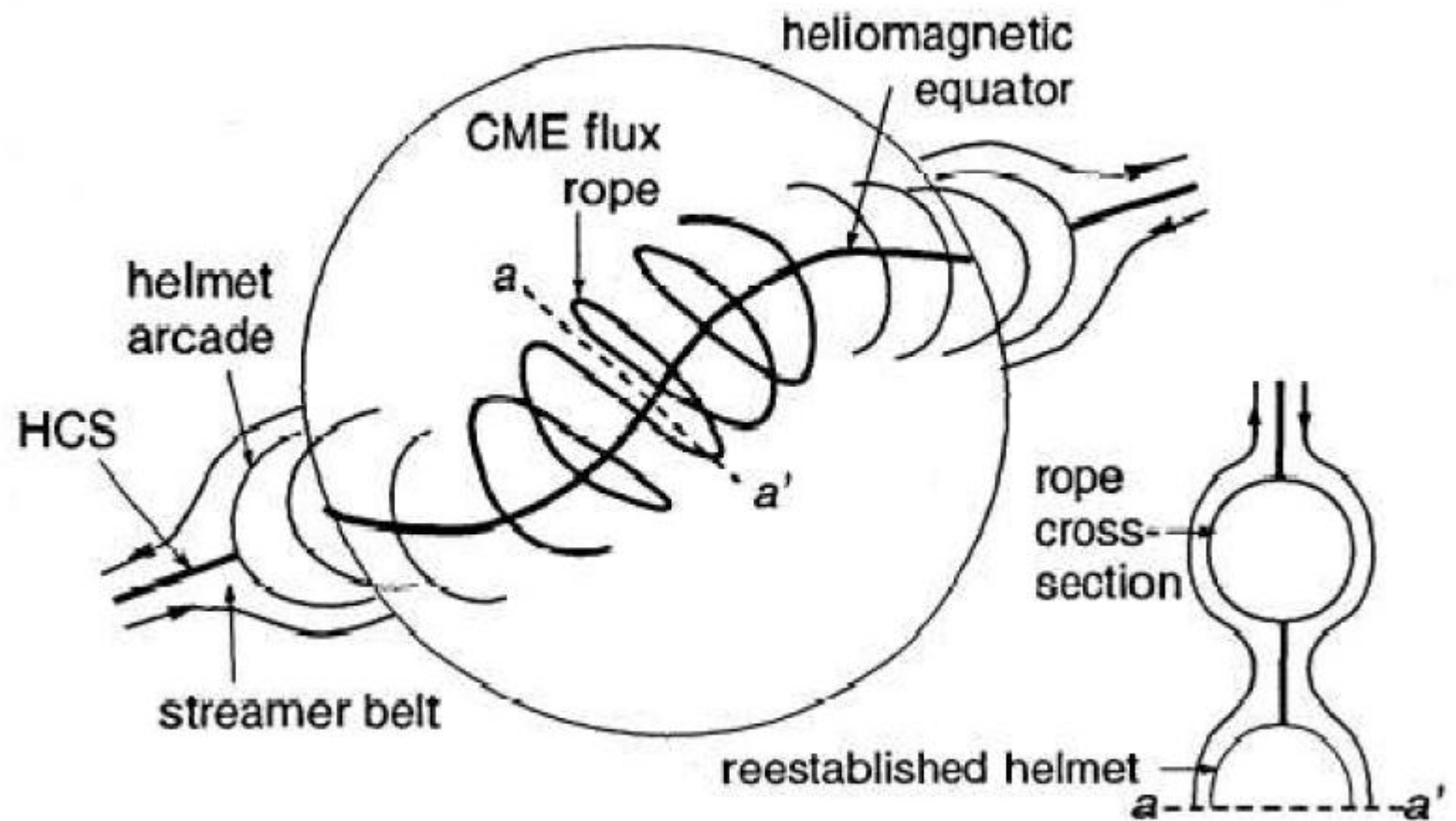
Schulz, M. 1973



Villante, et al., 1979



Riley et al., 2001



Crooker *et al.*, 1998

1. MC study
2. HCS study
3. HCS normal vector projection on the solar surface plot
4. Neutral line elevation
5. Relative MC and HCS orientation

Hidalgo's model (An analytical non-force-free model $\vec{j} \times \vec{B} \neq 0$)

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Non force-free character Cylindrical geometry with an elliptic cross section

$$x = a \cosh \eta \cos \varphi$$

$$y = y$$

$$z = a \sinh \eta \sin \varphi$$

Linear time dependence of the
plasma current density

$$B_\eta = 0$$

$$B_y = B_y^0 + \mu_0 \alpha (t_0 - t) r \operatorname{SE}(\cos \varphi, 1/\cosh \eta) \cosh \eta$$

$$B_\varphi = -\frac{\mu_0 \lambda (t_0 - t) r \cosh \eta}{\left[\cosh^2 \eta - \cos^2 \varphi \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Magnetic field components in the GSE coordinate system

$$B_x^{GSE} = B_x \cosh \eta (\cos \phi \cos \zeta - \sin \zeta \sin \phi \sin \theta) - B_y \sin \phi \cos \theta + B_z \sinh \eta (\cos \phi \sin \zeta + \cos \zeta \sin \phi \sin \theta)$$

$$B_y^{GSE} = B_x \cosh \eta (\sin \phi \cos \zeta + \sin \zeta \cos \phi \sin \theta) + B_y \cos \phi \cos \theta + B_z \sinh \eta (\sin \phi \sin \zeta - \cos \zeta \cos \phi \sin \theta)$$

$$B_z^{GSE} = -B_x \cosh \eta \sin \zeta \cos \theta + B_y \sin \theta + B_z \sinh \eta \cos \zeta \cos \theta$$

where $B_x = -(r/h) B_\varphi \sin \varphi$

$$B_z = (r/h) B_\varphi \cos \varphi$$

PARAMETERS OF THE MODEL

- *Parameters related to orientation of the cloud:*

the latitude with respect to the ecliptic plane, θ ,

the longitude in the ecliptic plane, ϕ ,

the minimum distance of the spacecraft to the cloud axis, y_0

the cross-section orientation, ζ

- *Parameter related to the plasma behavior: $\alpha \lambda$*

- *Parameter related to the distortion of the cross section of the cloud: η*

- *Parameter related to the expansion of the cross section of the cloud: t_0*

- *The axial component of the magnetic field at the axis of the cloud B_{y0}*

Determining the Heliospheric Current Sheet Orientation

Minimum Variance Analysis (MVA)

- Variance matrix
- minimum eigenvector defines the normal to the HCS local plane
- Medium and minimum eigenvalues ratio > 10

HYTARO

$$B_x = B_{x0} \tanh \left[\frac{(y - y_0)}{L} \right]$$

$$B_y = B_{y0}$$

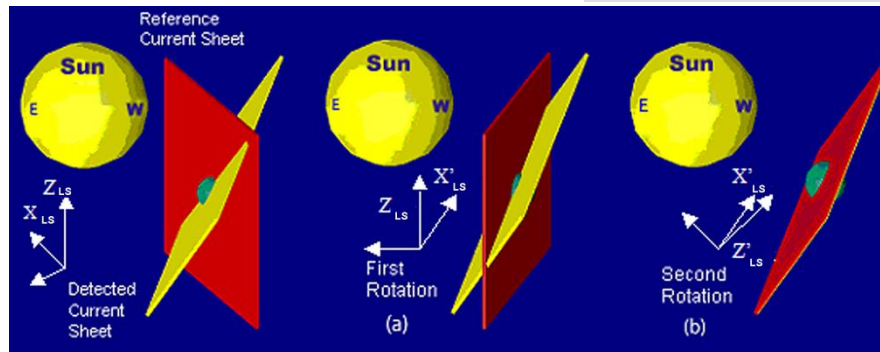
$$B_z = B_{z0}$$



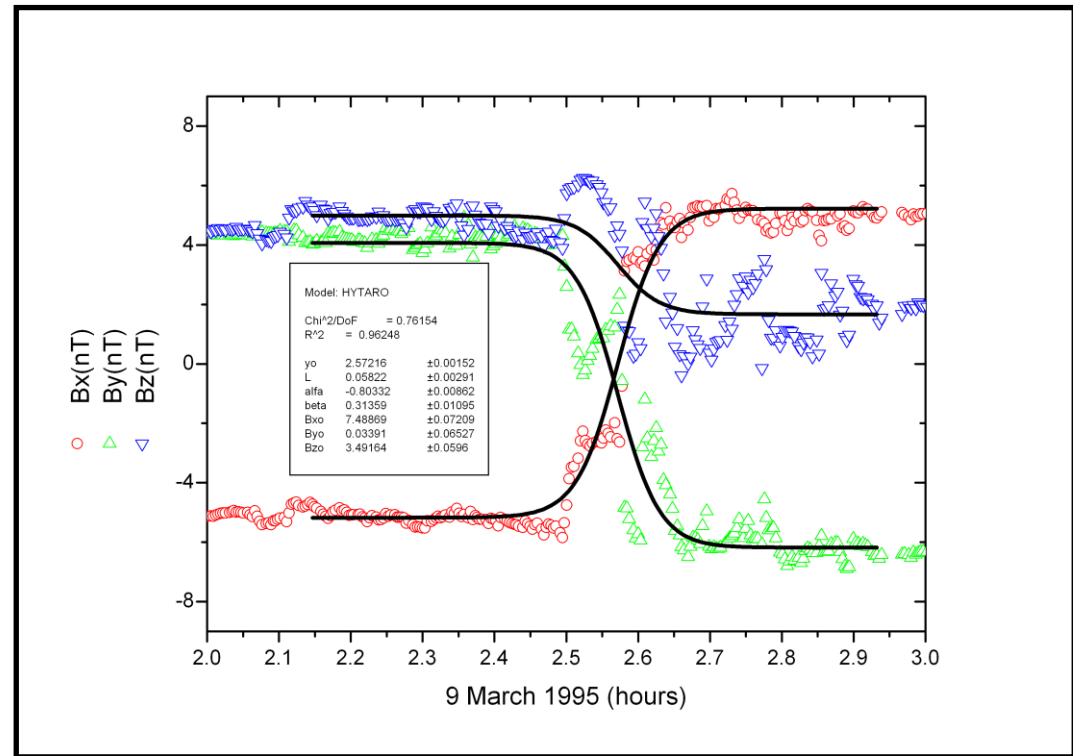
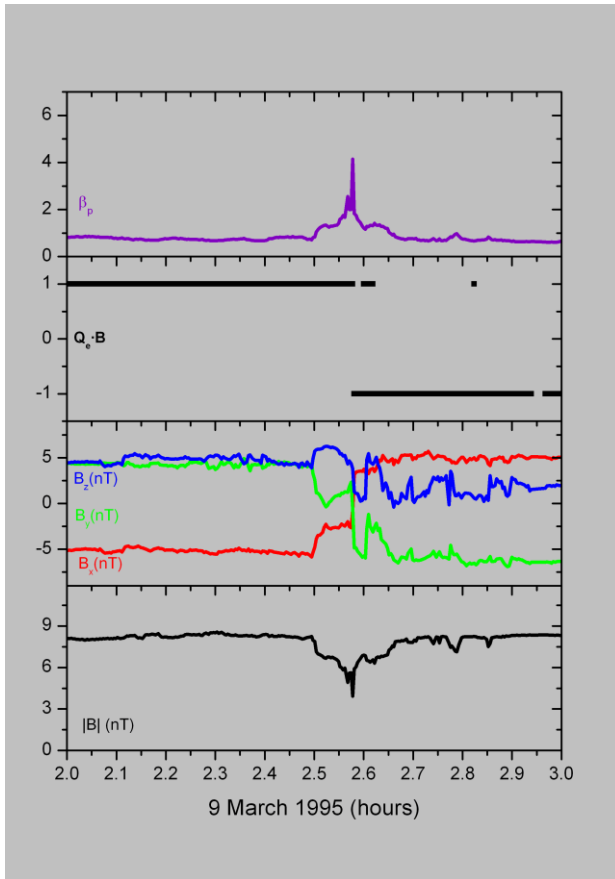
$$B_x^{GSE} = B_{x0} \tanh \left[\frac{(y - y_0)}{L} \right] \cos \alpha - B_{y0} \sin \alpha$$

$$B_y^{GSE} = B_{x0} \tanh \left[\frac{(y - y_0)}{L} \right] \sin \alpha \cos \beta + B_{y0} \cos \alpha \cos \beta - B_{z0} \sin \beta$$

$$B_z^{GSE} = B_{x0} \tanh \left[\frac{(y - y_0)}{L} \right] \sin \alpha \sin \beta + B_{y0} \cos \alpha \sin \beta + B_{z0} \cos \beta$$



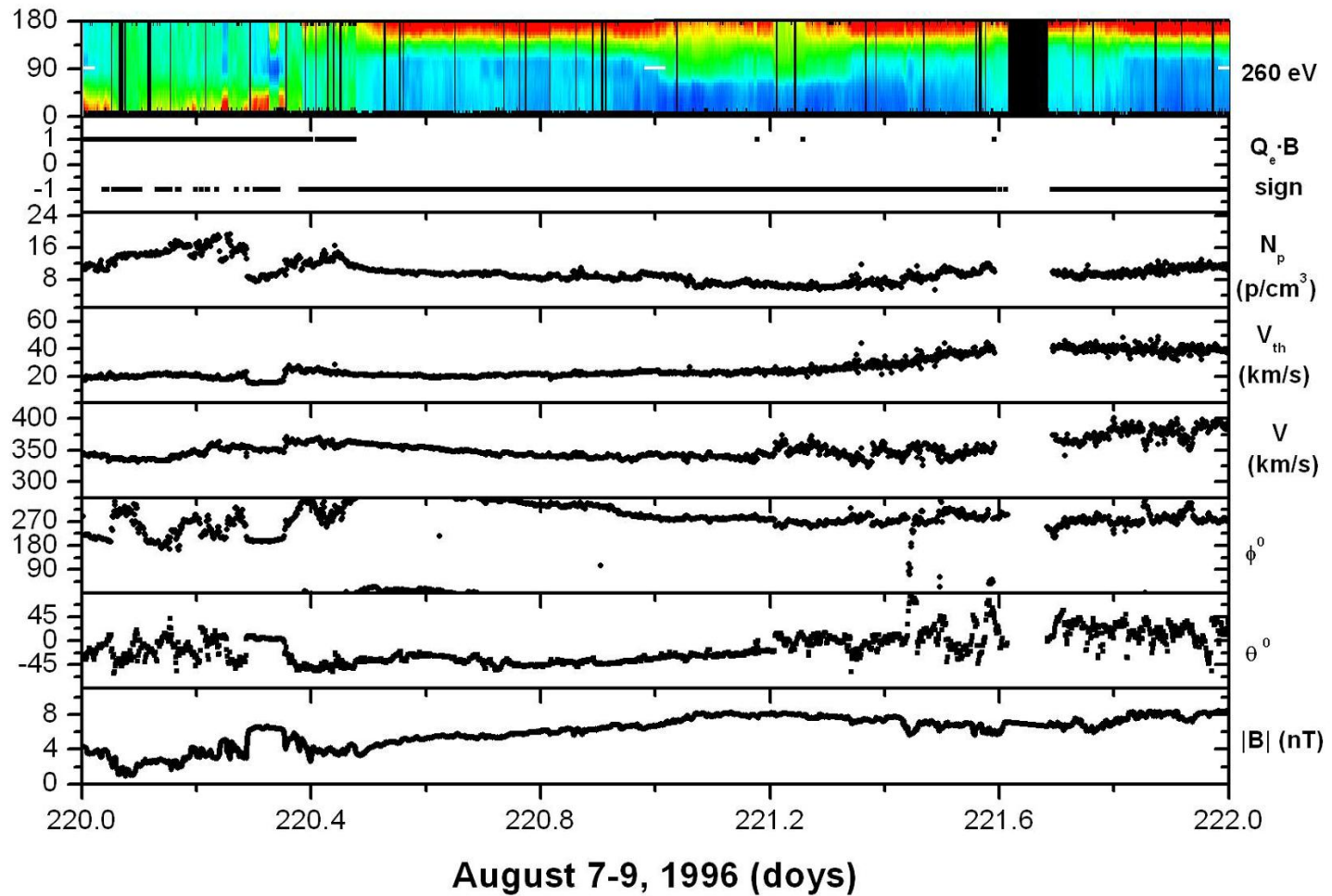
Example of HCS crossing

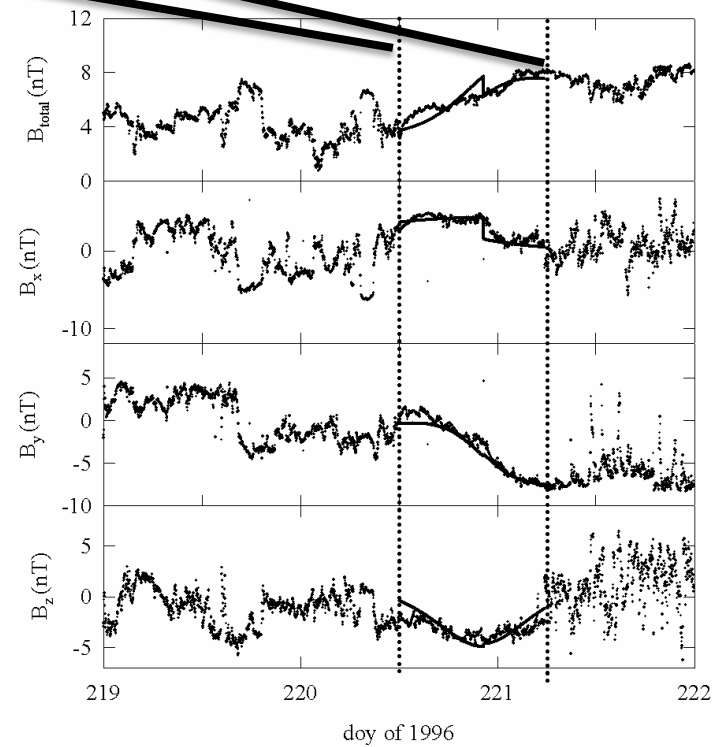
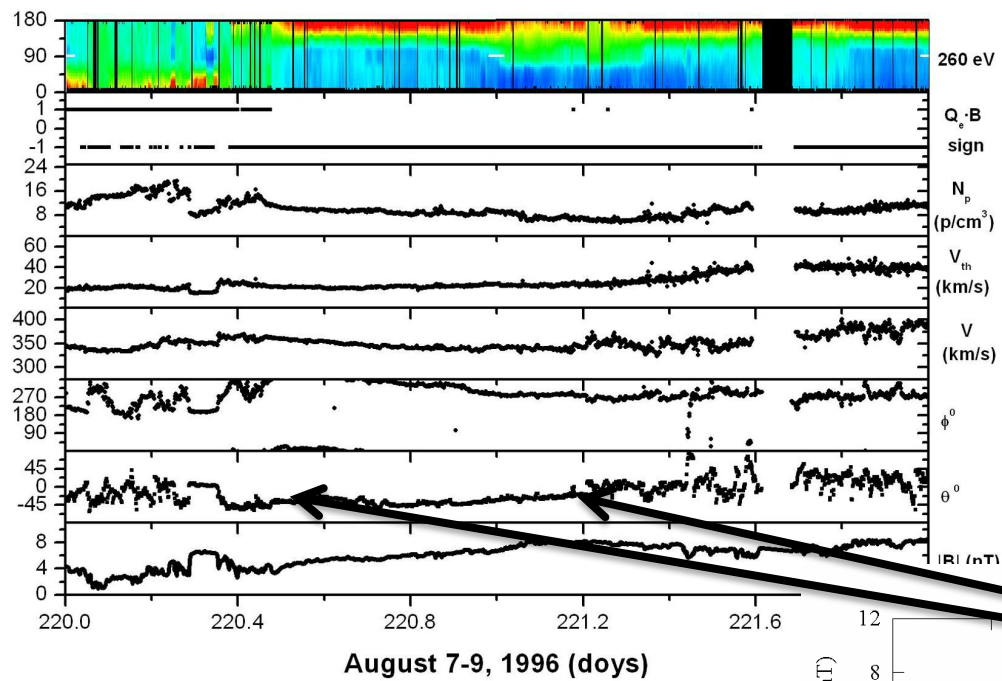


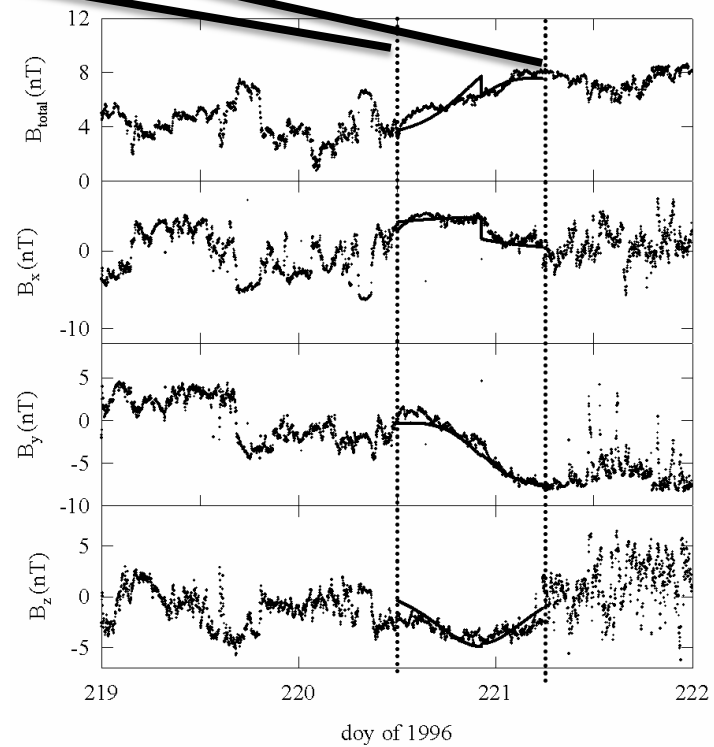
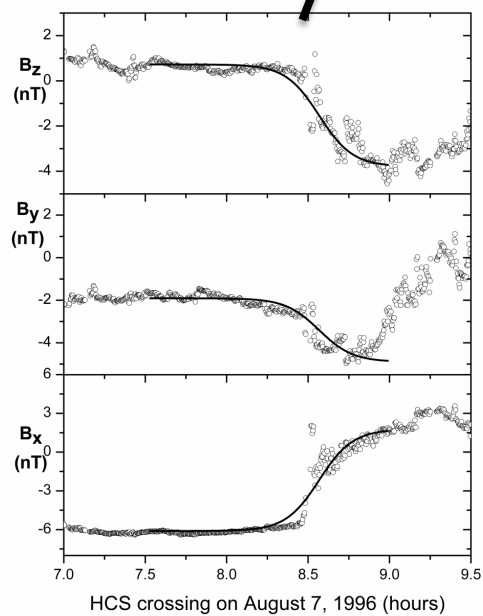
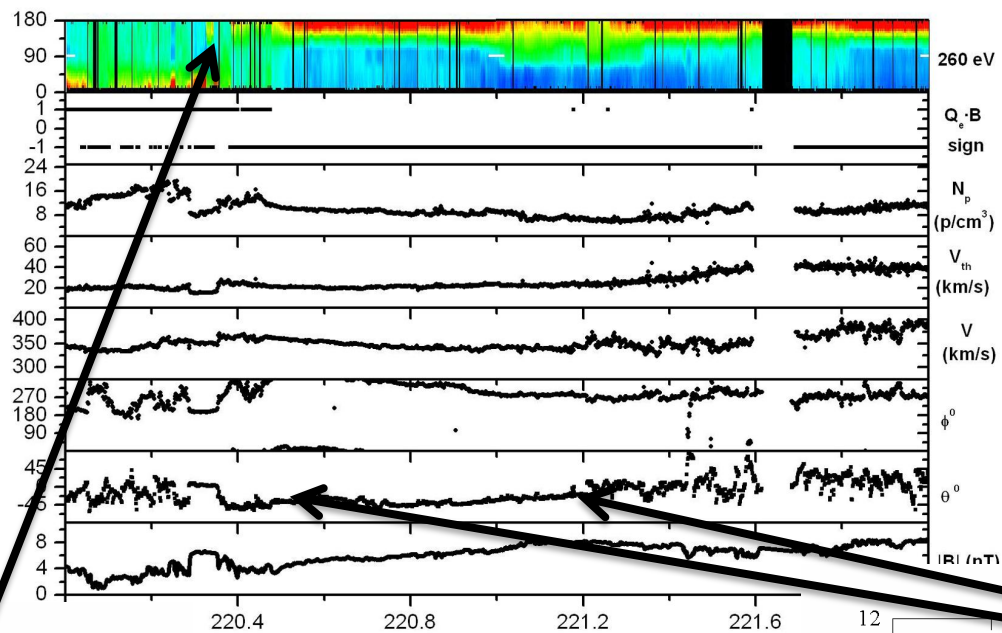
HYT: (0.72, 0.66, 0.21)

MVA: (0.67, 0.73, -0.16) with $\lambda_2/\lambda_3 = 3.2$

MC and HCS crossing: Example 1





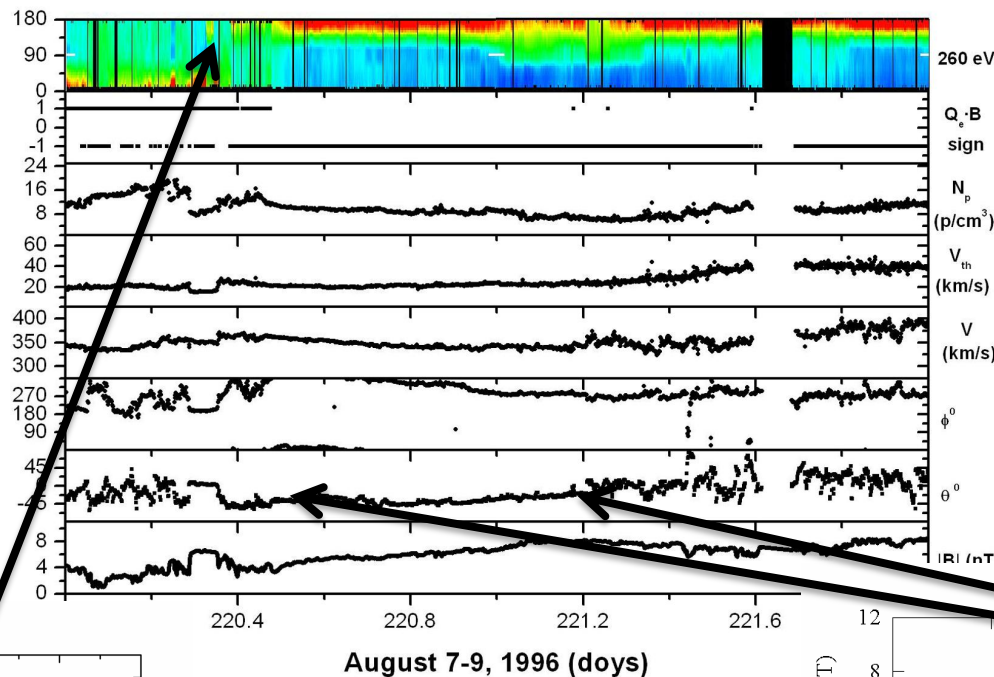


This HCS crossing was connected with a neutral line portion placed on the Sun–Earth line six days before

The angle between the HCS projection and the neutral line was 76°

The difference between the neutral line inclination and the MC axis was 55° .

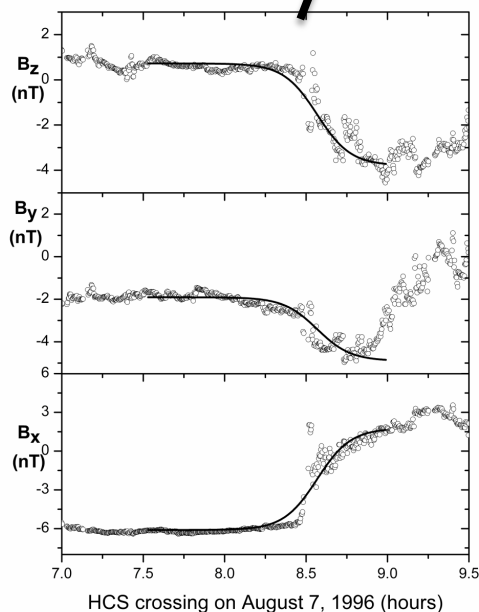
At 1 AU, the angle between the MC axis and the HCS normal vector was estimated to 64° .



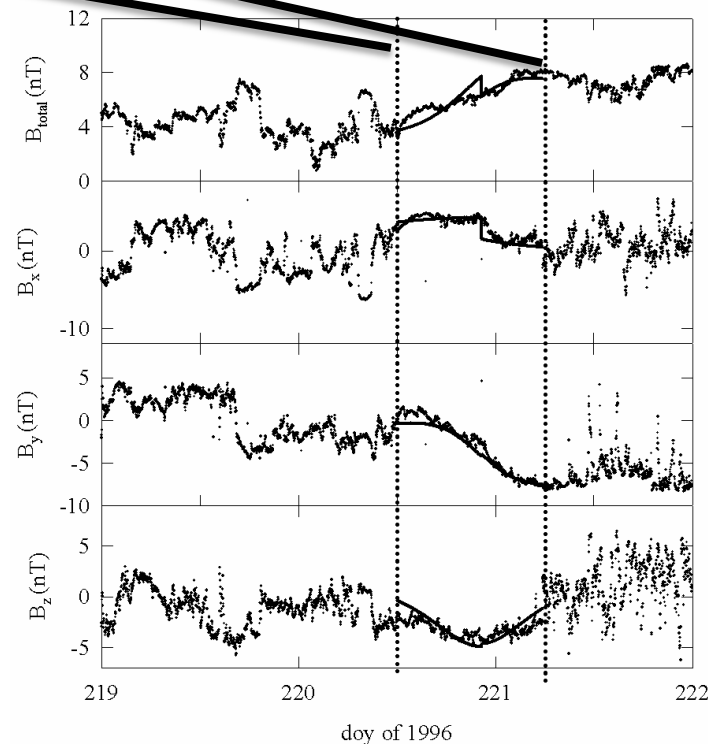
HYT(0.56,0.46,0.69)

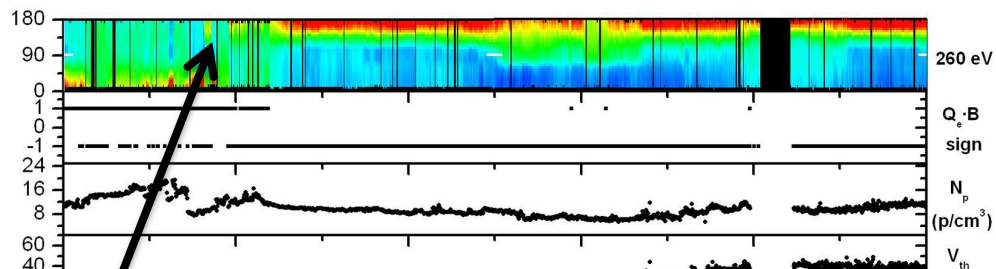
MVA(0.52,0.51,0.69)

with eigenvalues
ratio of 1.9



- Elapsed time 3.4 h
- MC axis (0.1,0.99,0.1)
- Helicity –
- Solar source CME observed by C2-SOHO at a position angle of 231°



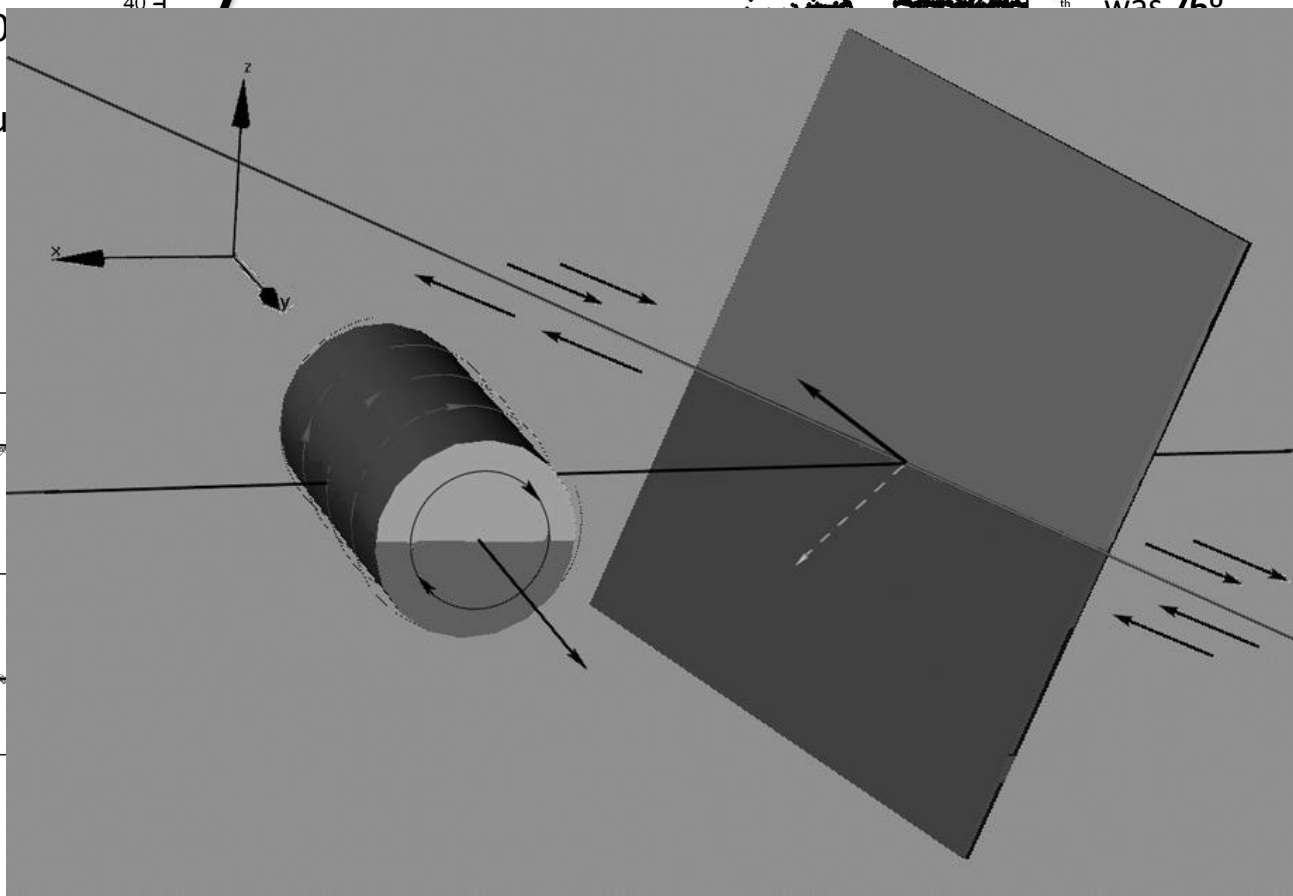


This HCS crossing was connected with a neutral line portion placed on the Sun-Earth line six days before

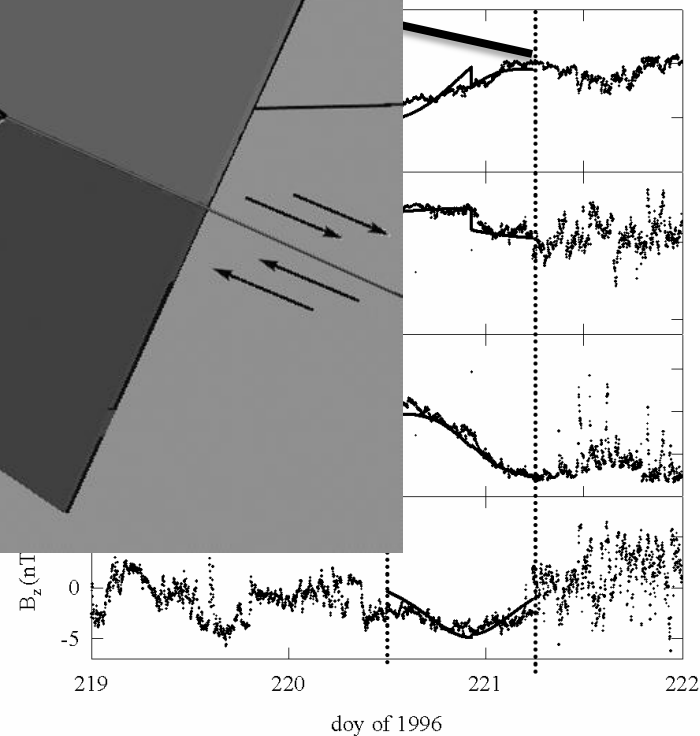
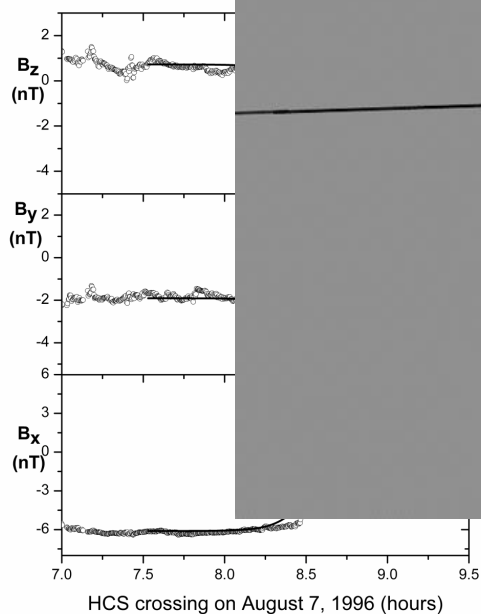
The angle between the HCS projection and the neutral line was **76°**

the angle between the inclination and the **5°**.

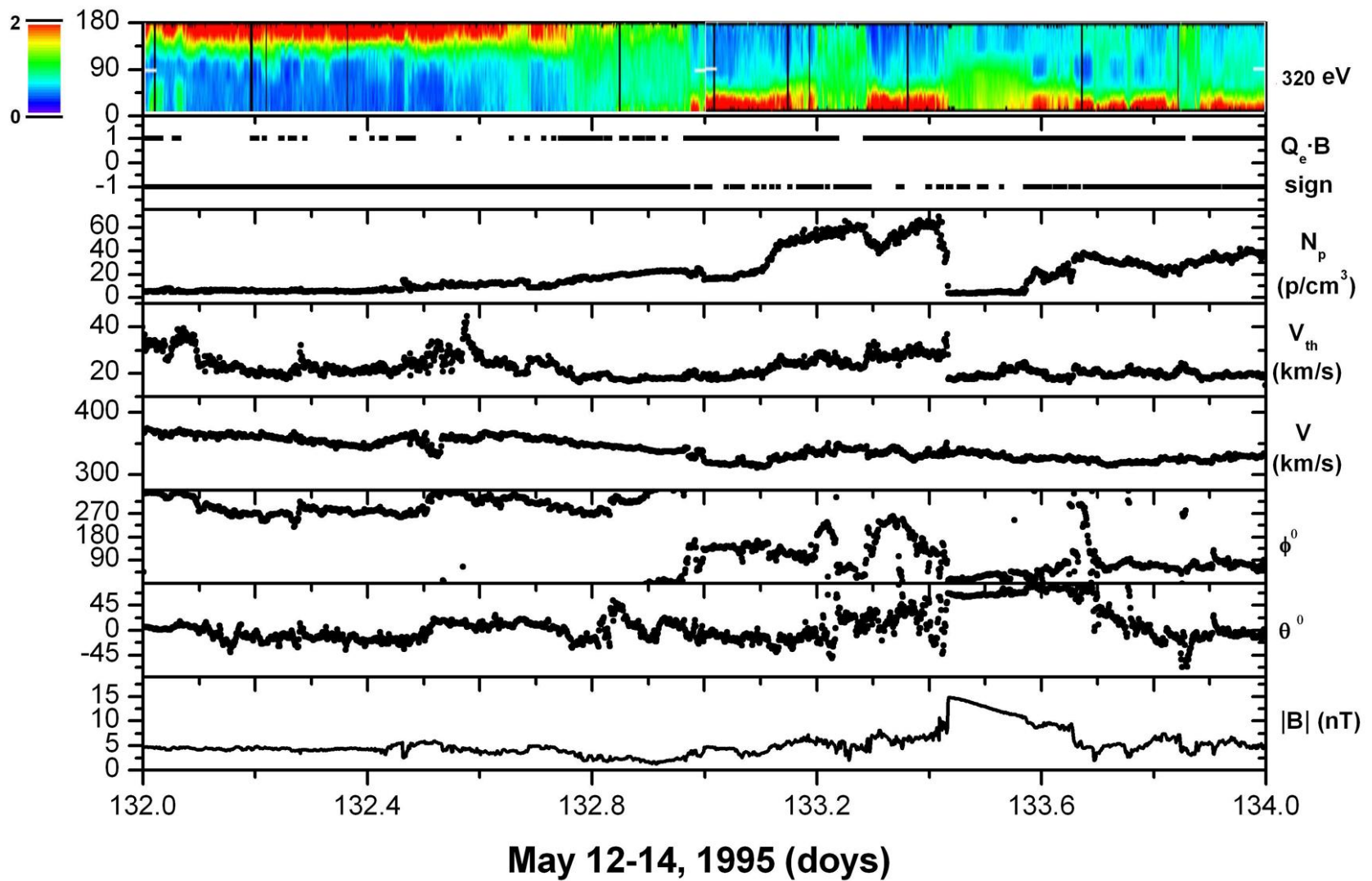
angle between the the HCS normal estimated to **64°**.

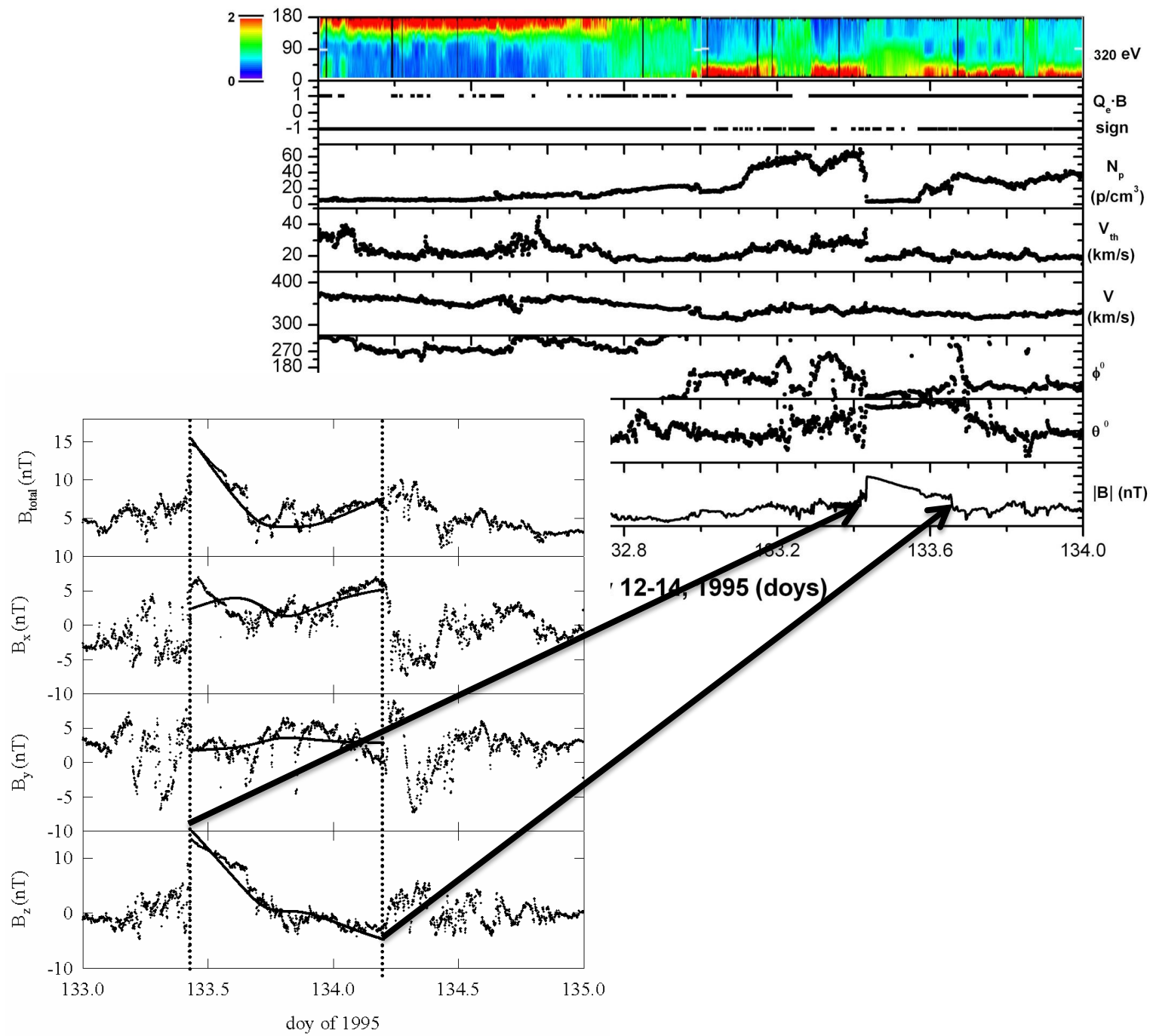


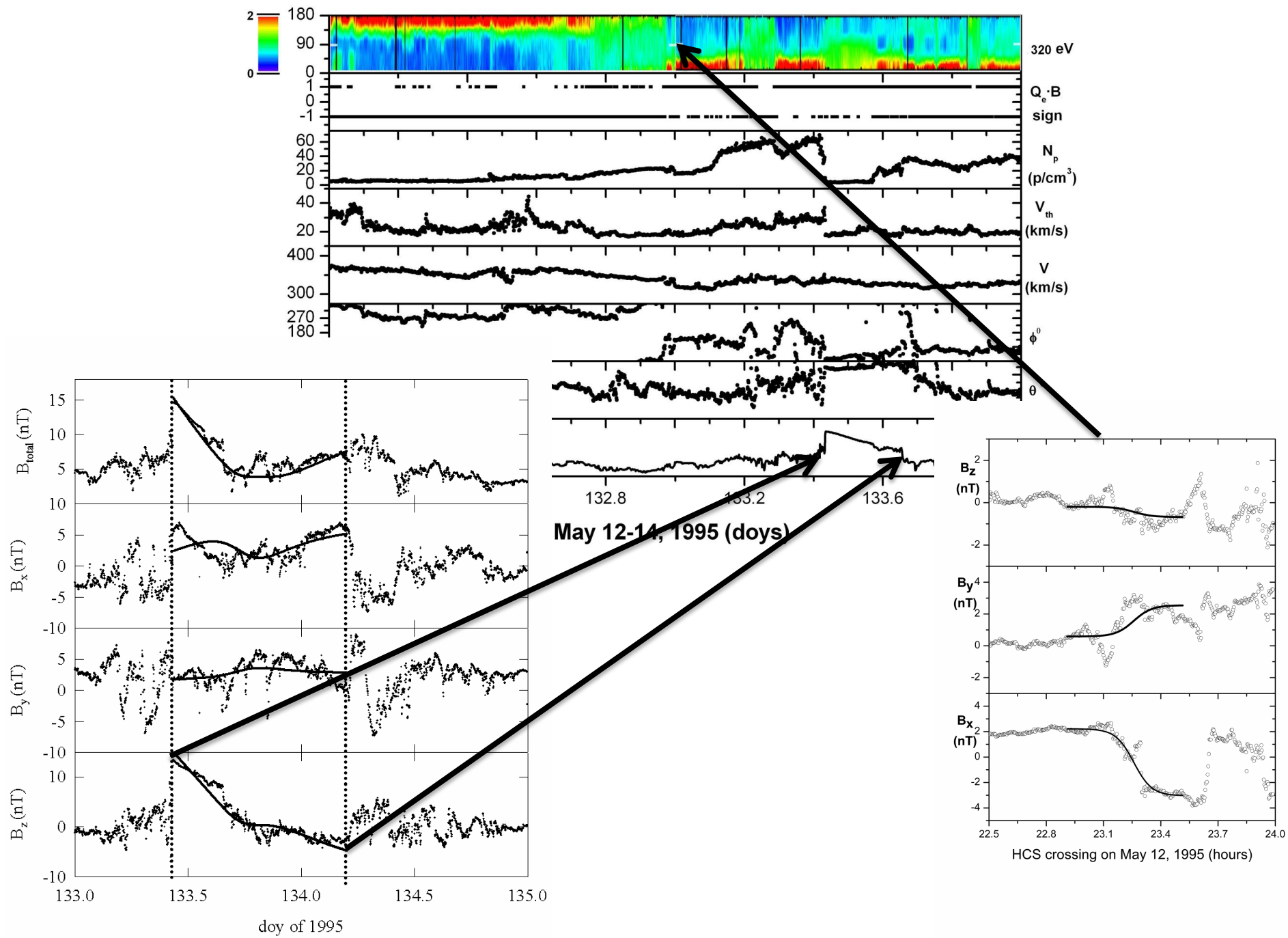
angle of 1.9°

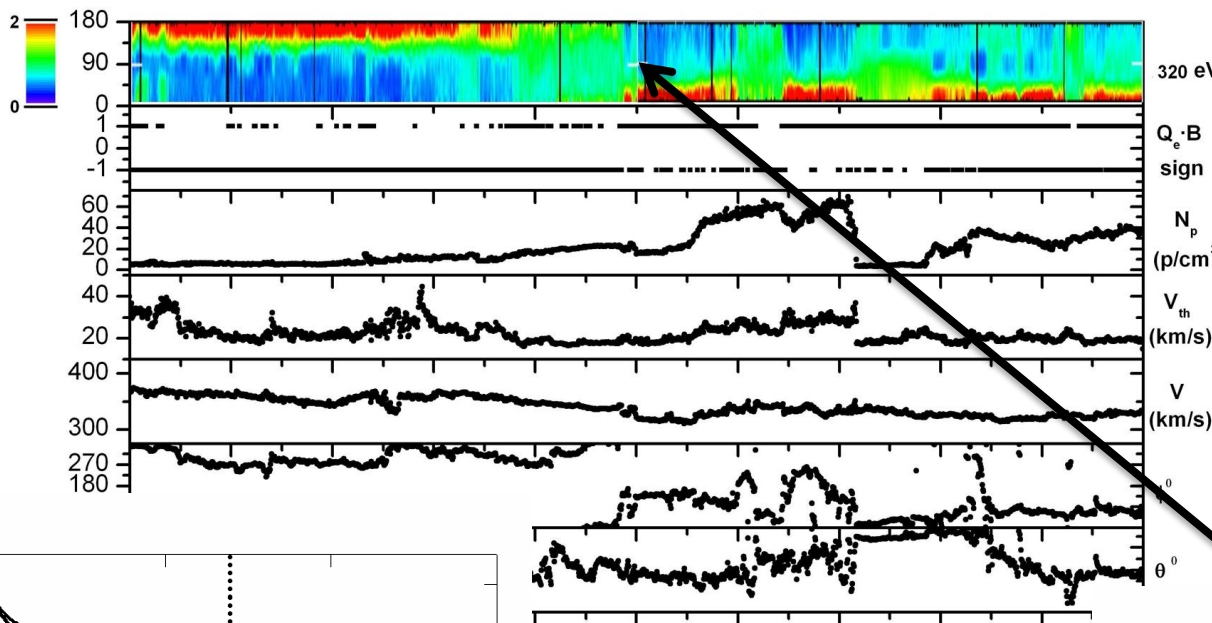


MC and HCS crossing: Example 2









HYT(0.36,0.91, -0.22)
MVA(0.09,-0.25,-0.96)
with $\lambda_2/\lambda_3 = 14.5$

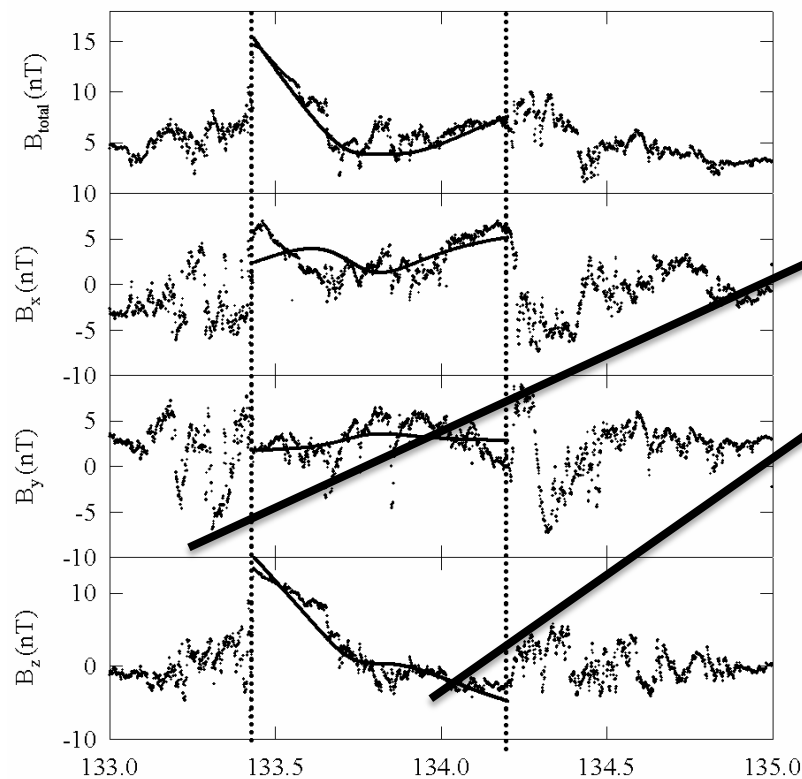
No well connected
with neutral line

But ± 27 days

HYT(0.95,0.17,0.26)
MVA(0.92,0.01,0.39)

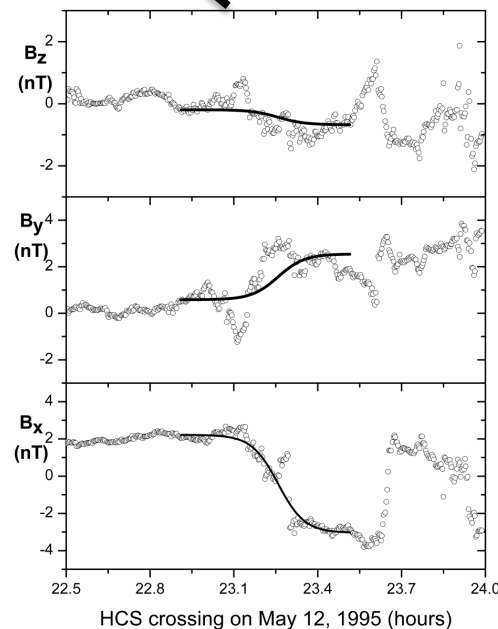
And

HYT(0.61,0.15,0.77)
MVA(0.61,0.06,0.74)

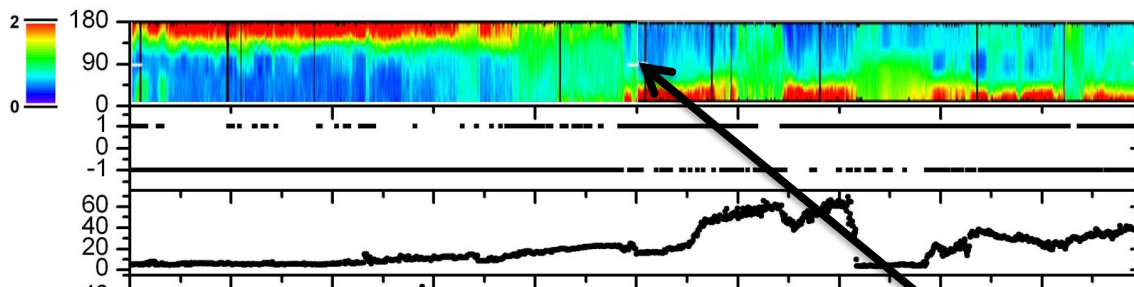


12-14, 1995 (days)

Elapsed time: 11h
MC axes (-0.95, 0.29, 0.1)
Helicity +
MC speed 330 km/s
HCS-SW speed 340 km/s

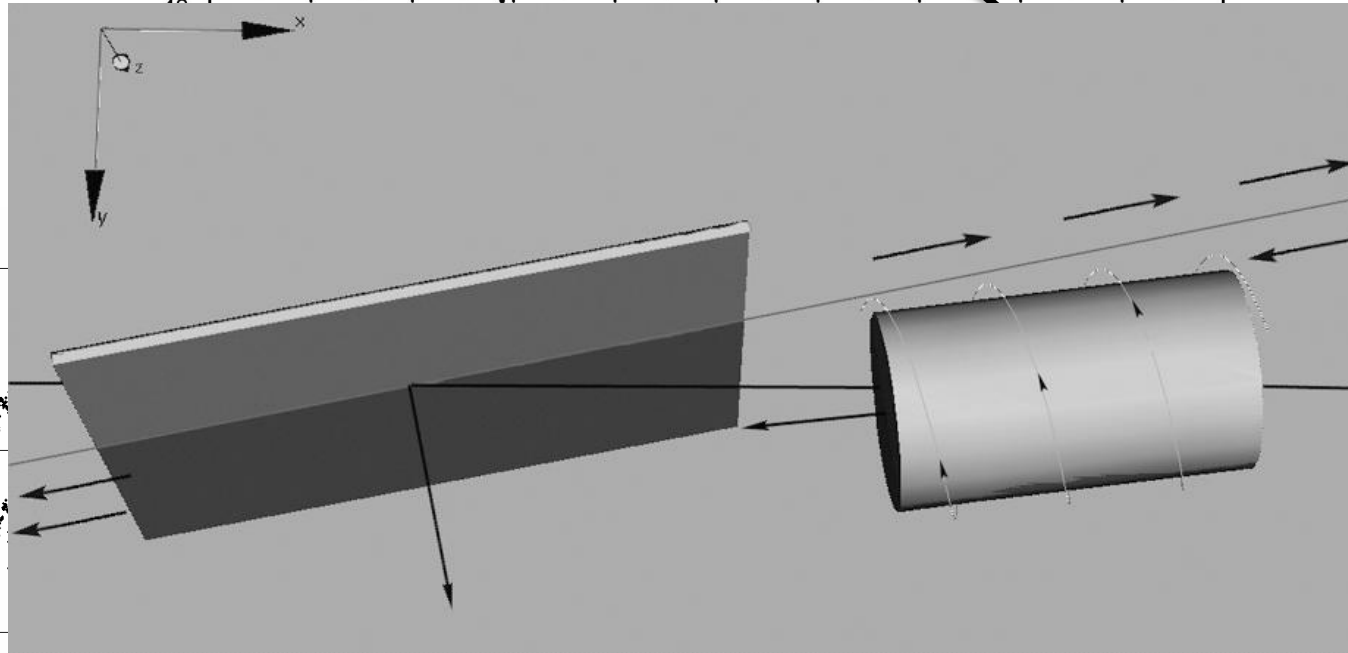


HCS crossing on May 12, 1995 (hours)

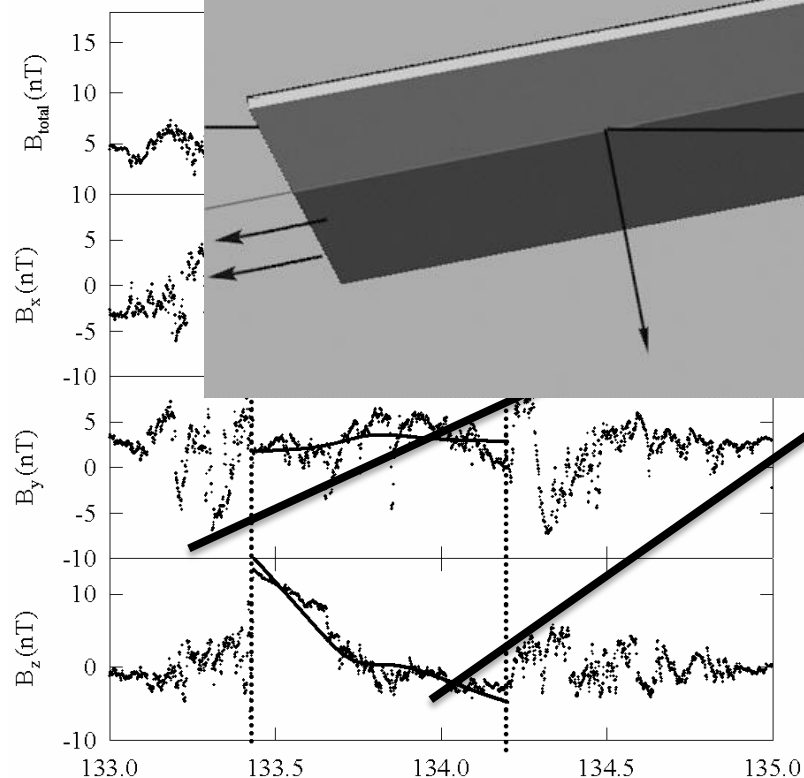


HYT(0.36,0.91,-0.22)
MVA(0.09,-0.25,-0.96)
with $\lambda_2/\lambda_3 = 14.5$

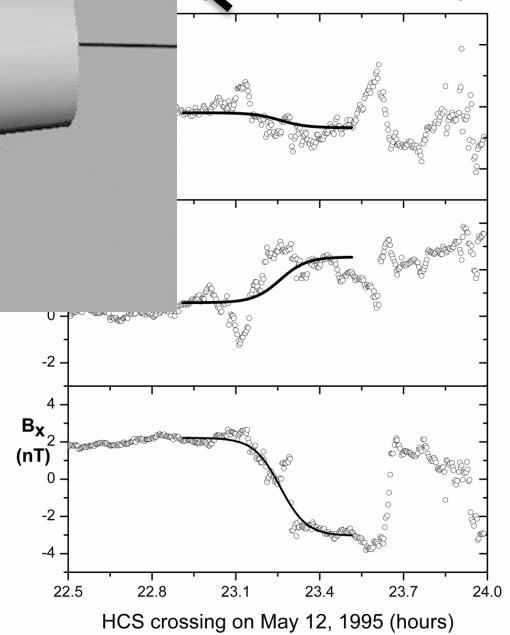
No well connected
with neutral line



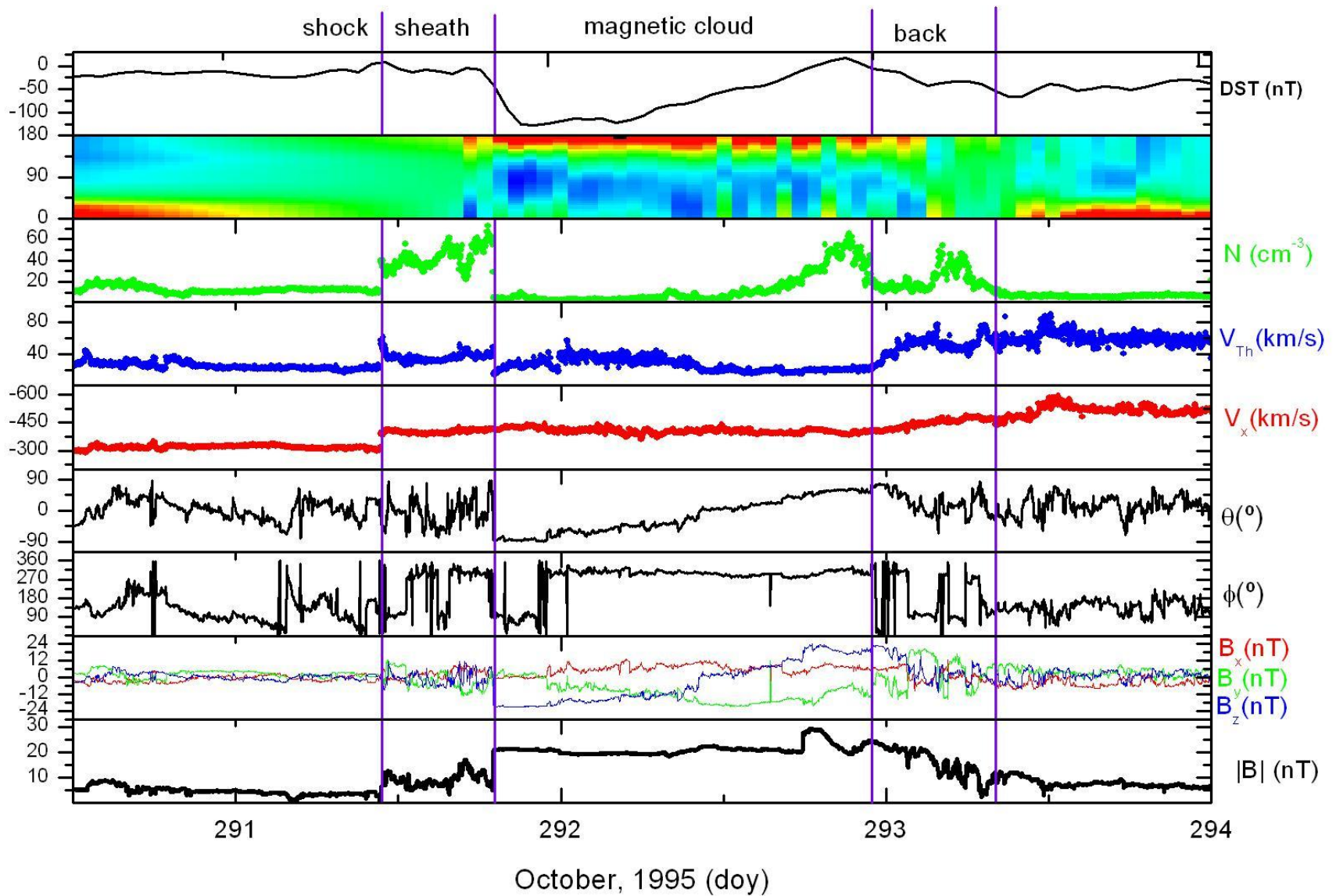
+27 days
(0.95,0.17,0.26)
A(0.92,0.01,0.39)
(0.61,0.15,0.77)
A(0.61,0.06,0.74)

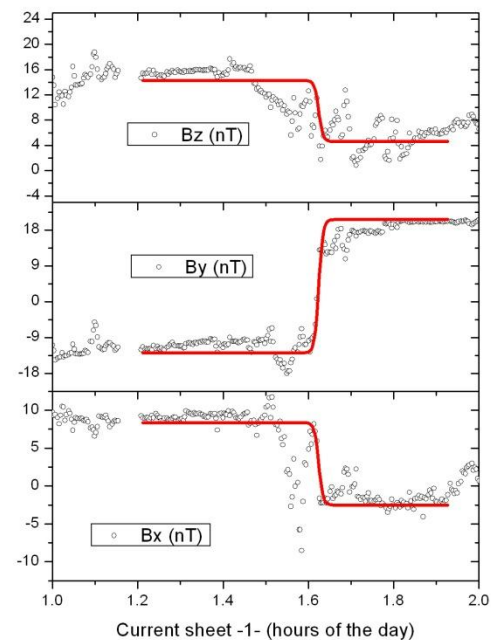
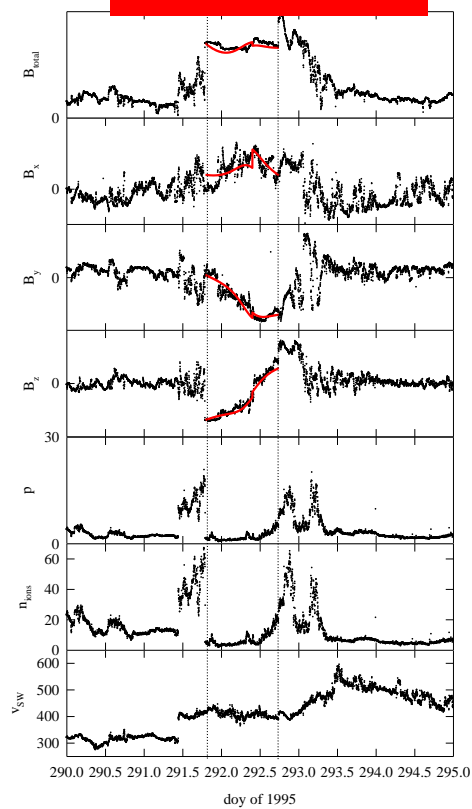
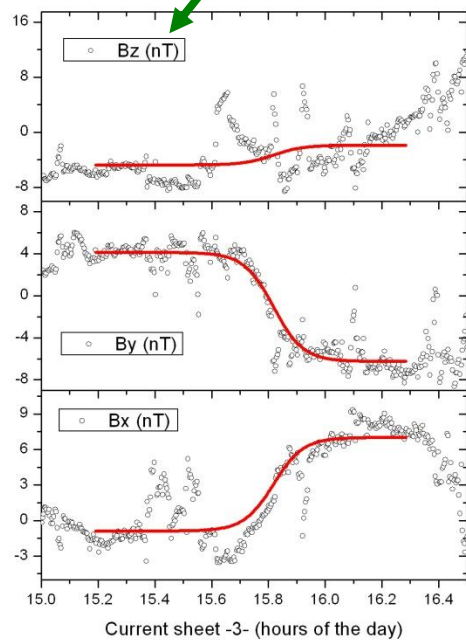
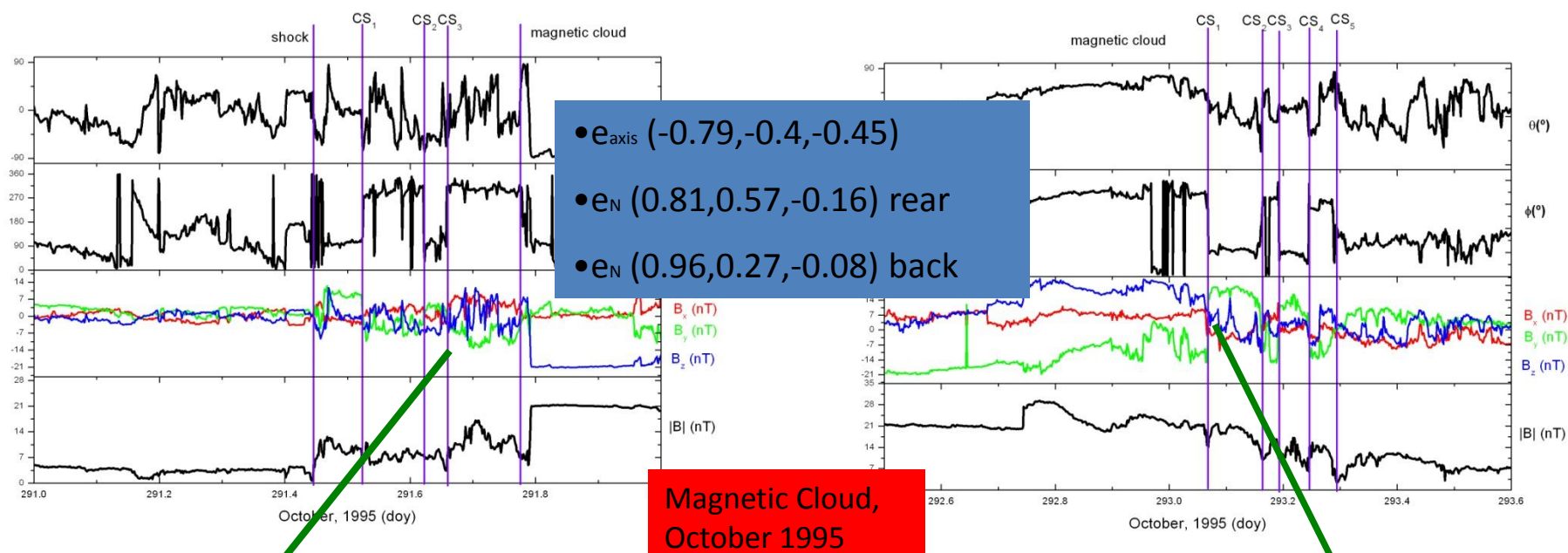


MC axes (-0.95, 0.29, 0.1)
Helicity +
MC speed 330 km/s
HCS-SW speed 340 km/s



MC and HCS crossing: Example 3



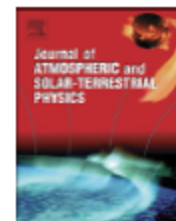




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Interaction between magnetic clouds and the heliospheric current sheet at 1 AU as it is observed by one single observation point

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ABSTRACT

The effect of Magnetic Clouds (MCs) on the Heliospheric Current Sheet (HCS) local structure is yet an open question. Although it is widely accepted that a magnetic cloud has an important effect on the HCS shape, their structural relation, either the MC is part of the HCS or not, is not completely solved. Moreover, the problem grows up when trying to investigate three dimensional structures using one single observation point. We propose an approach to the MC–HCS study using magnetic models for the MC and local HCS structures, which are able of determining their relative orientation from one single spacecraft data. Three events have been selected in which an MC passage was observed close to HCS crossings. The results confirm the strong effect of MC passage on the HCS local orientation and they seem to be consistent with MCs propagating out of the HCS at 1 AU.

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